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IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1964

No. 830

LOCAL 25, MARINE DIVISION, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS ET AL.,

Petitioners

vs.

AMERICAN DREDGING COMPANY,

Respondent

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term, 1964

No.

LOCAL 25, MARINE DIVISION, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, A.F.L.-C.I.O. et al.,

Petitioners

vs.

AMERICAN DREDGING COMPANY,

Respondent

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

Petitioners, Local 25, Marine Division, International Union of Operating Engineers, A.F.L.-C.I.O. and Stephen J. Leslie, Joseph F. Erhmann, William F. Zenga and Vincent Motzel, individually and as officers of the said labor union, herein collectively referred to as Local 25, pray that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit entered in the above captioned case on October 30, 1964.

CITATIONS TO OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, printed in Appendix A, infra p. 14, is reported at 224 Fed. Supp. 985. The opinion of the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, printed in Appendix B, infra p. 22, is reported at 337 Fed. 2nd

The dissenting opinion of Judge Hastie is printed in Appendix C, infra p. 64.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the Court of Appeals, printed in Appendix D, infra p. 69, was entered on October 30, 1964. A timely Petition for Rehearing was denied by an order without opinion, printed in Appendix E, infra p. 70, on December 14, 1964. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. Section 1254(1).

QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether a District Court of the United States has original jurisdiction of a suit seeking injunctive and other appropriate relief for breach of a no strike clause in a collective bargaining contract in an industry affecting interstate commerce as will sustain its removal from a state court and support a refusal to remand?

STATUTES INVOLVED

The statutory provisions involved, the Removal Act of 1948: 62 Stat. 937; 28 U.S.C. Section 1441; Section 301(a) of the Taft-Hartley Act: 61 Stat. 156; 29 U.S.C. Section 185(a); and Section 4(a) of the Norris-LaGuardia Act: 47 Stat. 70; 29 U.S.C. Section 104(a), are printed in Appendix F, infra p. 71.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

In the early morning hours of November 1, 1963 the employees of the American Dredging Company, respondent, hereinafter referred to as American, most of whom were members of Local 25, petitioner, struck American in protest against certain hiring practices of their employer (R. 68a).[1] There was then in existence a collective bargaining agreement entered into between their employer and the union, a labor organization representing employees in an industry affecting interstate commerce, which contained a no-strike clause (R. 68a). That same day American instituted suit against Local 25 and its officers in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County seeking injunctive and other appropriate relief, for the union's alleged breach of its collective bargaining agreement (R. 3a). That very same day, the state court, without notice or hearing, upon the basis of the pleadings before it, issued its ex parte injunction ordering the striking employees back to work.

On November 4, 1963 Local 25 filed its Petition for Removal in the District Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1441 based upon original jurisdiction of such a suit for breach of a collective bargaining agreement being conferred upon the District Court by 28 U.S.C. Section 185(a) (R. 11a). On November 5, 1963 American filed

[1] R. refers to appellant's appendix in the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, nine copies of which have been filed with the clerk pursuant to Rule 21 (4).

its Motion To Remand the matter to the state court on the ground that the District Court did not have jurisdiction to grant the injunctive relief prayed for (R. 16a). On November 6, 1963, after hearing, the District Court (Kraft, J.), denied American's motion by an order without opinion (R. 18a). That same day American filed its Motion for a Writ of Prohibition or Mandamus in the Court of Appeals seeking to compel the District Court to remand the action to the state court on the ground that Court had no jurisdiction to grant the injunctive relief sought. On November 7, the Court of Appeals (Staley, Hastie and Smith, Circuit Judges), after hearing, denied American's motion by an order without opinion. *American Dredging Company vs. C. William Kraft, Jr.*, No. 14,665 (R. 19a).

American thereupon filed an Amendment to Complaint waiving any possible claim for damages under its original pleading (R. 21a). It then filed a renewed Motion To Remand in the District Court (R. 20a). On November 18, 1963, after hearing, the renewed Motion was denied by the District Court by an order without opinion (R. 22a). On December 2, 1963 American filed its Motion for Preliminary Injunction seeking the same relief at the hands of the District Court, after hearing, as it had obtained from the state court, without hearing (R. 28a). On December 20, 1963, the District Court issued its order denying the motion (R. 73a). In its opinion the Court rejected American's contention that, since the complaint sought injunctive relief only, and expressly disclaimed any other type of relief, the Court lacked jurisdiction of the action under Section 4 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, which bars Federal Courts from issuing injunctions in any case involving a labor dispute.

The Court held it clearly was given jurisdiction of the action by Section 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act since the suit was for breach of a collective bargaining contract in an industry affecting interstate commerce (R. 70a-71a).

American thereupon filed its appeal in the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals (Kalodner, Circuit Judge and Kirkpatrick, Senior District Judge, after hearings) vacated the various orders of the District Court denying remand and ordered the cause remanded to the District Court with directions to the District Court to remand the cause to the state court in which it was originally filed on October 30, 1964. (Hastie, Circuit Judge, dissenting). The opinion by Judge Kalodner held:

(1) Section 4 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act ousted the District Court of subject matter jurisdiction under Section 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act of suits seeking injunctive relief in cases growing out of labor disputes. (Citing *Sinclair Refining Co. vs. Atkinson*, 370 U.S. 195);

(2) Assuming that the Norris-LaGuardia Act did not oust the District Court of subject matter jurisdiction under Section 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act the action was not founded on a claim or right arising under the laws of the United States so as to make it removable without regard to the citizenship or residence of the parties within the meaning of Section 1441(b) of the Removal Act since the Complaint was cast solely on a state-created right to bring suit for violation of a collective bargaining agreement and sought a remedy available only under state law. (Citing *Pan American Petroleum Corporation vs. Superior Court of Delaware for New Castle County*, 366 U.S. 656);

(3) The Congressional purpose not to limit or displace state court jurisdiction over collective bargaining agreements in enacting Section 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act would be nullified by the denial of remand since it would effectively oust the state court of jurisdiction of the removal action. (Citing *Charles Doud Box Co. vs. Courtney*, 368 U.S. 502); and

(4) A Complaint based on the single ground of breach of a collective bargaining contract does not present two separate and independent causes of action under Section 1441(c) of the Removal Act when it seeks two remedies—injunctive relief and money damages—for the alleged breach. (Citing *American Fire and Casualty Co. vs. Finn*, 341 U.S. 6).

Judge Hastie, in dissent, stated:

(1) The majority erroneously characterized the suit as one based solely on a state-created right. To the contrary, Section 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act created a body of federal labor law which superseded state law as the sole and exclusive determinant of rights under a collective bargaining agreement in an industry affecting interstate commerce. (Citing *Teamsters Local Union No. 174 vs. Lucas Flour Co.*, 369 U.S. 95);

(2) Any state law authorizing the enforcement of a no-strike clause by injunction is incompatible with, and therefore cannot be absorbed in, federal labor law. The restriction of Section 4 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act upon the enjoining of peaceful strikes is a definitive part of federal labor policy which Section 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act requires all courts—state as well as

federal—to apply. (Citing *Sinclair Refining Co. vs. Atkinson*, 370 U.S. 195); and

(3) The suit in the state court was based upon a federal claim, hence was removable. The preclusion of injunctive relief or equity jurisdiction by Section 4 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act is not an ouster of the original jurisdiction of the District Court over the parties and the subject matter that Section 1441 of the Removal Act contemplates and Section 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act creates. (Citing *Textile Workers Union vs. Lincoln Mills*, 353 U.S. 448).

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

(1) The decision below flies directly in the face of the decision of this Court in the *Lucas Flour* case which held that an action for breach of a collective bargaining contract in an industry affecting interstate commerce, in whatever forum contested, arises out of and is controlled solely by federal law. The court below erroneously held that such an action in the instant case arises out of and is controlled solely by state law.

(2) This Court is aware of the problems created by the interaction of Section 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act, Section 4 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and Section 1441 of the Removal Act, but, because the issue has never been clearly raised, has not had occasion to guide the lower courts out of the maze in which they find themselves when confronting these problems. They remain yet as important and recurring themes marring the uniformity of federal labor policy. In *Charles Doud Box Co., Inc. vs. Courtney*, 368 U.S. 502, at 514, Mr. Justice Stewart, on behalf of the Court, stated:

> ". . . two questions were discussed . . . upon which we expressly refrain from intimating any view—whether the Norris-LaGuardia Act might be applicable to a suit brought in a state court for violation of a contract made by a labor organization, and whether there might be impediments to the free removal to a federal court of such a suit."

In his dissent in *Sinclair Refining Co. vs. Atkinson*, supra, Mr. Justice Brennan considered the possible impact

of that decision on these two questions which the majority again did not find it necessary to answer.

(3) As a result of the lack of a clear decision in a proper case by this Court, the many decisions of the lower courts which have considered the matter are in hopeless conflict. Among the cases which have found jurisdiction upon removal and refused remand are: *Fay vs. American Cystoscope Makers,* 98 Fed. Supp. 278, S.D.N.Y. (1951); *Couch vs. Prescolite Mfg. Corp.,* 191 Fed. Supp. 737, W. D. Ark. (1961); *H. A. Lott, Inc. vs. Hoisting and Portable Engineers,* 222 Fed. Supp. 993, S.D. Tex. (1963); and *Tri-Boro Bagel Co., Inc. vs. Bakery Drivers Union Local 802,* 228 Fed. Supp. 720, E.D.N.Y. (1963).

Among the cases which have not found jurisdiction upon removal and remanded are: *Hat Corporation of America vs. United Hatters,* 114 Fed. Supp. 890, D. Conn. (1953); *Swift and Company vs. United Packinghouse Workers of America,* 177 Fed. Supp. 511, D. Col. (1959); *National Dairy Products Corp. vs. Heffernan,* 195 Fed. Supp. 153, E.D.N.Y. (1961); and *Merchants Refrigerator Co. of California vs. Warehouse Union, Local No. 6,* 213 Fed. Supp. 177, N.D. Cal. (1963).

(4) As Judge Hastie pointed out: "Whether a District Court would have had 'original jurisdiction' of this action depends upon the sense in which the elusive concept of 'jurisdiction' applies to the interdiction of injunctive relief which results from the mandate of the Norris-La-Guardia Act. On this question, the authorities are sharply divided and the Supreme Court has not yet spoken". The confusion attendant upon the lack of a clearly applicable decision by this Court can only be dispelled by an answer in this case.

(5) Since a District Court's action in remanding or refusing to remand a removed case is not an appealable order (28 U.S.C. Section 1447(d)), there are procedural roadblocks to having this question determined by a Court of Appeals and ultimately by this Court. Further the action of the District Court in remanding or refusing to remand is frequently determinative of the underlying labor dispute which gave rise to the litigation and renders it moot. Thus while there are myriads of reported and unreported decisions in this area from the various district courts, the instant case is the first one to reach the Court of Appeals and the first one to reach this Court although the issue has been raised in case after case since 1948.

The law in this vital area of federal labor policy can be clarified and made uniform only by the decision of this Court. This case is the only presently available vehicle for such decision. Unless the decision of the Court below is reversed, we submit, all cases arising in the Third Circuit which comprise the industrial States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, will be governed by the erroneous decision of the Court of Appeals in this case and the federal labor policy which prohibits injunctions in peaceful labor disputes frustrated in this area.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, this petition for writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
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APPENDIX A

ADJUDICATION

December 20, 1963

KRAFT, *J.*

The apparent immediate issue before us in this case is plaintiff's motion for preliminary injunction which, as plaintiff knew, we are powerless to grant. The underlying and critical issue upon which the plaintiff seeks determination is whether this Court has such jurisdiction of the controversy in this case as will sustain its removal here from the State Court and support a refusal of remand thereto.

From the stipulations, admissions and evidence we make the following:

FINDINGS OF FACT.

1. Plaintiff is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with its principal place of business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is an employer within the meaning of § 301 of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, 29 U. S. C. § 185.

2. Defendant, Local 25, Marine Division, International Operating Engineers, AFL-CIO, is an unincorporated association with an office at 2604 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is a labor organization representing employees in an industry affecting commerce, within the meaning of § 301 of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, 29 U. S. C. § 185.

3. Defendants, Stephen J. Leslie, William F. Lenga, Joseph C. Ehrmann and Vincent Motzel, are, respectively, the President, Business Representative, Philadelphia Business Agent and Special Representative of the defendant Union.

4. Plaintiff has joined the aforesaid Union officials as trustees ad litem for the defendant Union, and as defendants in their individual capacities.

5. At all times material to plaintiff's cause of action, plaintiff has owned and operated, and does own and, except as prevented by the concerted work stoppage hereinafter mentioned, is operating, various dredges and other floating equipment or plants in the Port and Harbor of Philadelphia, performing services for the United States of America, public utilities and private parties.

6. Plaintiff employs approximately 400 employees aboard its floating equipment.

7. Defendant Union has been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the representative of the employees of plaintiff for the purpose of collective bargaining.

8. At all times material to plaintiff's cause of action, there existed valid and subsisting collective bargaining agreements between plaintiff and defendant Union, which contained clauses prohibiting strikes, work stoppages, or slowdowns, and providing for binding arbitration procedure to settle disputes between the parties.

9. On or about midnight October 31, 1963, the members of defendant Local 25 commenced a concerted work stoppage aboard plaintiff's dredges, tow boats and drill boat, and said concerted work stoppage still continues.

10. Defendant Local 25 has never made any request for arbitration of any dispute or alleged dispute giving rise to said concerted work stoppage.

11. Plaintiff at all times has been, and still is, willing to arbitrate any dispute in accordance with the provisions of its collective bargaining agreements, and has communicated such willingness to defendant Local 25.

12. The concerted mass work stoppage caused a complete cessation and suspension of plaintiff's work, and plaintiff is unable to continue its dredging and drill boat operations.

13. Plaintiff has been obliged to discontinue dredging operations under contracts with the United States of America, various public utilities and private individuals in and about the Harbor and Port of Philadelphia.

DISCUSSION.

The facts, so far as presently material, are undisputed, and we turn to consideration of the legal questions presented.

This action was instituted in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County. On November 1, 1963, that Court issued an ex parte injunction temporarily restraining the defendant Union, its officers, etc., from violating the no-strike clauses of the collective bargaining agreements and fixed November 6 as the time for hearing on plaintiff's motion to continue such injunction. However, on November 4 defendant removed the action to this Court pursuant to 28 U. S. C. § 1441, et seq. Thereupon, on the same day, plaintiff moved this Court to remand. After hearing, the motion to remand was denied.

Appendix A—Adjudication

The complaint, as originally filed in the Court of Common Pleas, prayed for injunctive and "such other relief as the Court may deem appropriate." Following denial of its motion to remand, plaintiff filed[1] a "renewed" motion to remand and simultaneously amended its complaint to add the following paragraph to the prayer for relief:

> "Plaintiff, by this Complaint, solely seeks injunctive relief and Plaintiff expressly foregoes and releases in this suit and for the purposes of this suit alone, any claim or demand for damages or money judgment, which this Court may order under its power and authority incidental to its equitable jurisdiction."

Upon denial, after hearing, of its "renewed" motion to remand, plaintiff moved to certify the question of jurisdiction to the Court of Appeals under 28 U. S. C. § 1292 (b). This motion, too, was denied. Plaintiff then moved for preliminary injunction and a hearing was had at the conclusion of which defendants moved for dismissal of the motion for preliminary injunction.

Plaintiff contends that, since the complaint, as now amended, seeks injunctive relief only, and expressly disclaims any other type of relief in this action, this Court lacks jurisdiction of the action under § 4 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, which, with exceptions not here material, bars Federal Courts from issuing injunctions "in any case involving or growing out of any labor dispute."

We disagree. This Court has jurisdiction of the action, in our view under § 301 of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, 29 U. S. C. § 185(a):

---

[1] In the one day interval plaintiff unsuccessfully sought a writ of prohibition or mandamus in the Court of Appeals.

> "Suits for violation of contracts between an employer and a labor organization representing employees in an industry affecting commerce as defined in this chapter, or between any such labor organizations, may be brought in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the parties, without respect to the amount in controversy or without regard to the citizenship of the parties."

Plaintiff is an employer, and defendant Union is a labor organization representing employees in an industry affecting commerce, as those terms are defined in the statute. 29 U. S. C. § 152. The suit is one for violation of a contract between the plaintiff employer and defendant labor organization. This Court's jurisdiction seems clear.

We think plaintiff's argument fails to distinguish between this Court's *jurisdiction* and its power to grant the relief demanded. "As frequently happens, a contention that there is some barrier to granting plaintiff's claim is cast in terms of an exception to jurisdiction of subject matter." *Lauritzen v. Larsen*, 345 U. S. 571, 575 (1953). The distinction between subject-matter jurisdiction and other matters with which it often is confused is pointed out in 21 C. J. S., Courts, § 35, p. 45:

> "Jurisdiction of the subject matter is essential in every case. Such jurisdiction the court acquires by the act of its creation, and possesses inherently by its constitution; and it is not dependent on the existence of a good cause of action in plaintiff in a cause pending before the court; nor upon the sufficiency of the bill or complaint, the validity of the demand set forth in the complaint, *or plaintiff's right to the relief de-*

manded, the regularity of the proceedings, or the correctness of the decision rendered." (Emphasis supplied.)

In our view, this Court has jurisdiction, notwithstanding that injunctive relief is now the sole relief demanded. Moreover, this Court unquestionably had jurisdiction, as plaintiff tacitly concedes, to grant the "other appropriate relief" demanded in the original complaint. We do not believe that plaintiff could, by amendment or other means, deprive this Court of jurisdiction acquired through removal. In *St. Paul Indemnity Co. v. Cab Co.*, 303 U.S. 283 (1938), a closely analogous case, it was held (p. 292):

> "And though, as here, the plaintiff after removal, by stipulation, by affidavit, or by amendment of his pleadings, reduces the claim below the requisite amount, this does not deprive the district court of jurisdiction."

We note further Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54(c), which, in relevant part, provides:

> "Except as to a party against whom a judgment is entered by default, every final judgment shall grant the relief to which the party in whose favor it is rendered is entitled, even if the party has not demanded such relief in his pleadings."

We think this obligation—or residual power—to grant all appropriate relief, whether or not it is demanded, is confirmatory of a jurisdiction which cannot be divested by the artifice of the plaintiff in limiting its claim to the single form of relief which § 4 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act presently precludes.

We conclude, therefore, that this Court does have jurisdiction of this action for violation of the collective bargaining agreement between the parties.

On the merits of the pending motion, we are, of course, without power to grant injunctive relief because of § 4 of Norris-LaGuardia, since this is a "case involving or growing out of a labor dispute," within the meaning of the Act. *Sinclair Refining Co. v. Atkinson*, 370 U. S. 195 (1962).

Plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction will, therefore, be denied.

Conclusions of Law

1. The Court has jurisdiction of the parties and of the subject matter.

2. The collective bargaining agreements between the parties constitute valid and subsisting contracts.

3. Defendants, or some of them, violated the contracts by engaging in a concerted work stoppage, and have persisted and do persist in such violation.

4. This case involves or grows out of a labor dispute within the meaning of § 4 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, 29 U. S. C. § 104.

5. This Court is without power, under § 4 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, 29 U. S. C. § 104, to issue an injunction restraining defendants' concerted work stoppage.

6. Plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction must be denied.

ORDER

Now, December 20th, 1963, after hearing and due consideration,

It is ordered and decreed that plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction be, and it is, denied.

C. WILLIAM KRAFT, JR.,
Judge.

APPENDIX B

OPINION OF THE COURT

(Filed October 30, 1964)

By Kalodner, *Circuit Judge*

The District Court here[1] denied the plaintiff's motion to remand to the state court from which it had been removed, a suit, based solely on a state-created right, to enjoin the defendant union's violation, in the course of a labor dispute, of the "no-strike" provision of its collective bargaining agreement, and subsequently denied the plaintiff's motion for injunctive relief.[2] It premised its denial of remand on the ground that it had *original jurisdiction* under § 301(a) of the Labor Management Relations Act,[3] [4]

[1] The District Court's opinion is reported at 224 F. Supp. 985 (E.D. Pa. 1963).

[2] Plaintiff moved for a preliminary injunction in order to bring the issue of the District Court's earlier denial of its motion for remand within the scope of a reviewable order, since an order denying remand is not appealable.

[3] § 301 of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 provides:

> "(a) Suits for violation of contracts between an employer and a labor organization representing employees in an industry affecting commerce as defined in this chapter, or between any such labor organizations, may be brought in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the parties, without respect to the amount in controversy or without regard to the citizenship of the parties." 61 Stat. 156, 29 U.S.C.A. § 185(a).

[4] The District Court further premised its determination that it had jurisdiction on the ground that (1) the complaint in the

of a suit for violation of a labor contract, and §1441 of the Removal Statute[5] permits the removal to a federal district court of a civil action of which it has original jurisdiction under a law of the United States. It based its denial of plaintiff's motion for an injunction on the ground that it was "without power to grant injunctive relief because of § 4 of Norris-LaGuardia [Norris LaGuardia Act],[6] since

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state action had added to its request for specified injunctive relief the clause "Grant such other relief as the Court may deem appropriate," and (2) that under Rule 54(c) F.R.C.P. it had ". . . residual power—to grant all appropriate relief, whether or not it is demanded. . . ."

This phase of the District Court's determination will be discussed later in this Opinion.

[5] § 1441 of the Removal Act of 1948 provides:

"(a) Except as otherwise expressly provided by Act of Congress, any civil action brought in a State court of which the district courts of the United States have original jurisdiction, may be removed by the defendant or the defendants, to the district court of the United States for the district and division embracing the place where such action is pending.

"(b) Any civil action of which the district courts have original jurisdiction founded on a claim or right arising under the Constitution, treaties or laws of the United States shall be removable without regard to the citizenship or residence of the parties. Any other such action shall be removable only if none of the parties in interest properly joined and served as defendants, is a citizen of the State in which such action is brought.

"(c) Whenever a separate and independent claim or cause of action, which would be removable if sued upon alone, is joined with one or more otherwise non-removable claims or causes of action, the entire case may be removed and the district court may determine all issues therein, or, in its discretion, may remand all matters not otherwise within its original jurisdiction. June 25, 1948, c. 646, 62 Stat. 937." 28 U.S.C.A. § 1441.

[6] § 4 of the Norris LaGuardia Act of 1932 provides in relevant part:

this is a 'case involving or growing out of a labor dispute',[7] within the meaning of the Act. Sinclair Refining Co. v. Atkinson, 370 U.S. 195 (1962)."

The sum of the District Court's view[8] is that the Norris-LaGuardia limitations on jurisdiction of federal

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"No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue any restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction in any case involving or growing out of any labor dispute to prohibit any person or persons participating or interested in such dispute (as these terms are herein defined) from doing, whether singly or in concert, any of the following acts:

"(a) Ceasing or refusing to perform any work or to remain in any relation of employment; . . . 47 Stat. 70, 29 U.S.C.A. § 104.

[7] The Complaint alleged, and the Answer admitted, that commencing October 14, 1963 certain disputes arose between American and the union with regard to the operation of drill boats, which were "incapable of settlement", and that on October 21, 1963 further disputes developed regarding the operating of American's dredges and "the manner in which the hiring provisions of the Collective Bargaining Agreement between the parties should be effected."

The District Court made the fact finding (Findings of Fact, Para. 9) that "On or about midnight October 31, 1963, the members of defendant Local 25 commenced a concerted work stoppage aboard plaintiff's dredges, tow boats and drill boat, and said concerted work stoppage still continues". It further found (Finding of Fact No. 12) that "The concerted mass work stoppage caused a complete cessation and suspension of plaintiff's work, and plaintiff is unable to continue its dredging and drill boat operations."

[8] The District Court's view as expressed by Judge Kraft in the instant case is contra to that of three of his brother judges in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; one other agrees with it.

In 1955, Chief Judge Clary and Judges Weish and John W. Lord, Jr., sitting as a panel, remanded for "want of jurisdiction" a similar case: Philadelphia Marine Trade Association v. International Longshoremen's Association, Local Union No. 1291, Civil

district courts, which the Supreme Court held in Sinclair extends to § 301 in cases growing out of labor disputes, do

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Action No. 18,747, and in 1957 Judge Lord did likewise in Pennsylvania Garment Mfg. Assn. v. Ladies Garment Workers Union, Local 351, Civil Action No. 23, 164. The two cases are unreported. They were not called to Judge Kraft's attention.

Judge Wood recently, in Food Fair Stores, Inc. v. Retail Clerks District Council No. 11, et al., Civil Action No. 35,239, reported at 228 F. Supp. 123, (E.D. Pa. 1964), denied remand in subscription of Judge Kraft's view in the instant case.

It should be added that subsequent to the remand of Philadelphia Marine Trade Association, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, affirmed the injunctive relief granted by the trial court, 382 Pa. 326 (1955), cert. den. 350 U.S. 843.

It would serve no useful purpose to discuss cases which dealt with remand problems under § 301(a) prior to *Sinclair*. It need only be said that the great weight of pre-*Sinclair* decisions throughout the country was on the side of remand.

Our research has disclosed four reported cases since *Sinclair*.

In Merchants Refrigerating Co. v. Warehouse Union, Local No. 6, 213 F. Supp. 177 (N.D. Calif. 1963) the Court held that it was without "jurisdiction" to take the case, citing *Sinclair* and Norris-LaGuardia, and remanded the action to state court. Jurisdiction was there construed as power to *entertain* the action.

A contrary decision was rendered in Tri-Boro Bagel Co. Inc. v. Bakery Drivers Union Local 802, 228 F. Supp. 720 (E.D. N.Y. 1963). There the District Court's denial of remand of a removed state action, seeking an injunction to compel a union's compliance with the no-strike provision of its labor contract, was "grounded . . . on the broader principle . . . that what is *justice* under law federally determined [in *Sinclair*] may not be varied by state courts of concurrent jurisdiction." 228 F. Supp. 722, note 3. (emphasis supplied)

Crestwood Dairy, Inc. v. Kelley, 222 F. Supp. 614 (E.D.N.Y. 1963) similarly premised its denial of remand on its holding that (p. 617):

> "The 'jurisdictional' form of the prohibitions of that Act [Norris-LaGuardia] upon granting injunctions are not to be interpreted as tolerating remand to the state court for the purpose of enabling it to grant the injunctions that the

not divest these courts of *subject matter jurisdiction* of such cases, viz., *the capacity to take cognizance of*, or *to entertain*, but merely strip them of *power* to grant injunctive relief.

The view stated disregards the critical fact that in Sinclair, the Supreme Court, in holding that the jurisdiction conferred by § 301 was subject to the jurisdictional limitations enacted by the earlier Norris-LaGuardia Act, expressly ruled at page 215:

> "The District Court was correct in dismissing Count 3 of the petitioner's complaint *for lack of jurisdiction* under the Norris-LaGuardia Act."[9] (emphasis supplied)

Norris-LaGuardia Act would preclude a federal court from granting; it is as likely that the Congress meant to sanction such a sleight as to suppose that it meant to repeal the Norris-LaGuardia Act by implication". It may be noted parenthetically that the state action in this case sought both an injunction and damages so that it is not apposite on its facts to the instant case.

Similarly inapposite is H. A. Lott, Inc. v. Hoisting & Portable Engineers Local No. 450, 222 F. Supp. 993 (S.D. Tex. 1963) where both an injunction and damages were sought in the complaint.

[9] In *Sinclair* there were work stoppages in the course of *labor disputes*, during the term of the collective bargaining agreement, over matters subject to its grievance procedure and provisions for arbitration; the employer, Sinclair Refining Co., brought an action under § 301, in a federal court for alleged violation of the collective bargaining agreement's no-strike provision, and in Count 3 of the Complaint asked for specific enforcement via injunction of the no-strike agreement.

The 7th Circuit Court of Appeals, in 290 F. 2d 312, 319 (1961) affirmed the District Court's dismissal of Count 3, holding, as the District Court had, in 187 F. Supp. 225, 228 (N.D. Ind. 1960), that the Norris-LaGuardia Act "withdraws jurisdiction

We can only construe the phrase "lack of jurisdiction" as embracing within its ambit *subject matter jurisdiction* and accordingly hold that the District Court erred in failing to grant the motion to remand in the instant case on its reasoning that it had *subject matter jurisdiction* under § 301 within the "original jurisdiction" provisions of § 1441. It merits observation that the background factual situation which constituted the basis of the injunctive action in *Sinclair* was on all fours with that existing here, as appears in Note 9.

It may be pointed out anent the holding in *Sinclair*, that the Supreme Court, some 36 years earlier, in General Investment Company v. New York Central Railroad Company, 271 U. S. 228 (1926) succinctly defined jurisdiction as follows: (p. 230):

> "By *jurisdiction* we mean *power to entertain the suit*, consider the merits and *render a binding decision thereon*. . . ." (emphasis supplied)

It is fair to assume that Congress in its use of the word "jurisdiction" in the Norris-LaGuardia Act in 1932 was aware of the Supreme Court's definition of "jurisdiction" six years earlier, in the foregoing case.

The Norris-LaGuardia Act in its title declared that it was:

> "An Act
>
> "To amend the Judicial Code and to *define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity*, and for other purposes."*

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from federal courts to issue an injunction in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute."

* It has long been settled that an Act's title may be considered in ascertaining Congressional intent.

In Section 2—"Declaration of the public policy of the United States"—it was stated in relevant part:

> "In the interpretation of this Act and in determining the *jurisdiction and authority* of the courts of the United States, as such *jurisdiction and authority* are herein defined, and limited, the public policy of the United States is declared as follows:
>
> ". . . therefore, the following definitions of, and limitations upon, *the jurisdiction and authority* of the courts of the United States are hereby enacted." (emphasis supplied).

In State of Minnesota v. Northern Securities Company, 194 U.S. 48 (1904) the Supreme Court made it clear that the term *jurisdiction* as used in the Removal Statute means the power *to take cognizance* of the case upon removal from a state court and *to decide it upon its merits.* There, an action was brought by the State of Minnesota against the defendants, to annul an agreement and suppress a combination alleged to exist between the defendant corporations, upon the grounds that the agreement and combination were in violation of the laws of Minnesota, and of the anti-trust laws of the United States. The action was removed from the state court to the circuit court of Minnesota on the ground that it was "one arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States," and was subsequently dismissed by the circuit court on its merits.

In Church of the Holy Trinity v. United States, 143 U.S. 457 (1892) it was said at page 462:

"Among other things which may be considered in determining the intent of the Legislature is the title of the Act. We do not mean that it may be used to add to or take from the body of the statute, (Hadden v. Barney, 72 U.S. 3 Wall. 107 [18:518]), but it may help to interpret its meaning."

The Supreme Court *sua sponte* raised the question as to whether the case was removable although all the parties to the action "deemed the case a removable one."

In so doing it stated at page 63:

> "If the record does not affirmatively show jurisdiction in the circuit court, we must, upon our own motion, so declare, and make such order as will prevent that court *from exercising an authority not conferred upon it by statute*. . . .
>
> "We proceed, therefore, to inquire whether the circuit court *could take cognizance of this case* upon removal from the state court, and *make a final decree upon the merits*." (emphasis supplied)

After noting that it was the "general policy of these acts [removal statutes], manifest upon their face, and often recognized by this court, to *contract the jurisdiction* of the circuit [district] courts of the United States", it was said at pages 64-65:

> "These cases establish, beyond further question in this court, the rule that, under existing statutes regulating the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, a case cannot be removed from a state court as one arising under the Constitution or laws of the United States, unless the plaintiff's complaint, bill, or declaration shows its to be a case of that character. 'If it does not appear at the outset,' this court has quite recently said, 'that the suit is one of which the circuit court at the time its jurisdiction is invoked could *properly take cognizance*, the suit must be dismissed.' *Third Street & Suburban R. Co. v. Lewis*, 173 U.S. 457, 460, 43 L.ed. 766, 767, 19 Sup. Ct. Rep. 451". (emphasis supplied)

It is of compelling significance here that in *Northern Securities*, the Supreme Court reversed the denial of remand below on the ground that the removed action did not "really and substantially involve a dispute or controversy within the jurisdiction of the circuit court *for the purposes of a final decree*" . . . and, "That being the case, the circuit court, following the mandate of the statute [predecessor of the present § 1447(c)], should not have proceeded therein, but should have remanded the cause to the state court." (emphasis supplied)

In the instant case the complaint alleged that the union had violated the "no-strike clause of its collective bargaining agreement in the course of a labor dispute, and thus it appeared "at the outset" that the District Court could not, under *Sinclair*, "properly take cognizance of this case upon removal from the state court, and make a final decree *upon the merits*."

It cannot be gainsaid that had the plaintiff initially brought suit in the District Court under § 301, alleging in its complaint a cause of action for breach of its collective bargaining agreement, in the course of a labor dispute, and praying for injunctive relief, that the action would have been dismissed for lack of jurisdiction under *Sinclair*.

To say then that a District Court has *subject matter jurisdiction*[10] of a cause of action, so as to authorize it to

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[10] In Reynolds v. Stockton, 140 U.S. 254 (1891) it was said at page 268:

> "Jurisdiction may be defined *to be the right to adjudicate concerning the subject matter* in the given case. To constitute this there are three essentials. *First*, the court must have cognizance of the class of cases to which the one to be adjudged belongs; *second*, the proper parties must be present; and *third*,

take cognizance of it under the provisions of the Removal Statute, when it does not in the first place have jurisdiction to entertain and decide it upon its merits, is to give sanction to an exercise in futility.

Or putting it another way, for a court to say that it has *subject matter jurisdiction* enabling it to take cognizance of a case, and then to rule that although the case has merit, it is without judicial power, viz., jurisdiction, to grant a final decree on the merits, is to pursue, what Mr. Justice Frankfurter once characterized, in another context, "a fox-hunting theory of justice that ought to make Bentham's skeleton rattle,"[11] and to do violence to the holding in General Investment Company v. New York Central Railroad Company, supra, that "By jurisdiction we mean power to entertain the suit, consider the merits and render a binding decision thereon."[12]

It has been settled for almost a century that federal statutes should be construed and applied so as to avoid "injustice" or "absurd consequences."

In United States v. Kirby, 74 U.S. 482 (1869) it was said (p. 486, 487):

> "All laws should receive a sensible construction. General terms should be so limited in their application as

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the point decided must be, in substance and effect, within the issue." (emphasis supplied)

[11] Mr. Justice Frankfurter's concurring opinion in United States ex rel. Touhy v. Ragen, 340 U.S. 462, 473 (1951).

[12] Bouvier's Law Dictionary, Rawle's Third Revision, at page 1760 defines jurisdiction as follows:

> "The authority by which judicial officers take cognizance of and decide causes . . . the power to hear and determine a cause. . . .

not to lead to injustice, oppression, or an absurd consequence. . . . The reason of the law, in such cases, should prevail over its letter."[13]

In United States v. Katz, 271 U.S. 354 (1926) in which *Kirby* was cited with approval, it was said (p. 357):

"All laws are to be given a sensible construction; and a literal application of a statute, which would lead to absurd consequences, should be avoided whenever a reasonable application can be given to it, consistent with the legislative purpose. . . . In ascertaining that purpose, we may examine the title of the Act (citing cases) . . . and the legislative scheme or plan by which the general purpose of the Act is to be carried out. (citing cases)."

Here the denial of remand not only led to the "absurd consequence" of leaving the District Court with a case on its judicial hands without judicial power to "make a final

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[13] In illustration, it was said in *Kirby* at page 487:

"The common sense of man approves the judgment mentioned by Puffendorf, that the Bolognian Law which enacted, 'That whoever drew blood in the streets should be punished with the utmost severity,' did not extend to the surgeon who opened the vein of a person that fell down in the street in a fit. The same common sense accepts the ruling cited by Plowden, that the Statute of 1 Edward II., which enacts that a prisoner who breaks prison shall be guilty of a felony, does not extend to a prisoner who breaks out when the prison is on fire—'for he is not to be hanged because he would not stay to be burnt.' And we think that a like common sense will sanction the ruling we make, that the Act of Congress which punishes the obstruction or retarding of the passage of the mail, or its carrier, does not apply to a case of temporary detention of the mail caused by the arrest of the carrier upon an indictment for murder."

decree on its merits", but also to these serious consequences:

It rendered an "injustice" to the plaintiff in that it deprived it of the benefit of the temporary injunctive relief granted by the state court under state law, prior to the case's removal, and foreclosed it from the available remedy of a permanent injunction; it ousted the state court of its jurisdiction to apply state law in a field not pre-empted by Congress, in contravention of the historic comity doctrine which proscribes avoidable direct conflicts between federal and state courts; and it thwarted the Congressional policy intended to have § 301(a) "supplement" and "not to displace" or "to encroach upon the existing jurisdiction of the state courts" in suits for violation of collective bargaining contracts in industries affecting interstate commerce. Charles Dowd Box Co. Inc. v. Courtney, 368 U.S. 502, 509, 511 (1962).

Elaboration of these serious consequences must yield the right of way to the resolution of this transcending question:

Assuming, arguendo, that the Norris-LaGuardia Act did not deprive the District Court of § 301(a) *subject matter jurisdiction*, was the action here "founded on a claim or right arising under the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States", so as to make it removable, "without regard to the citizenship or residence of the parties", within the meaning of § 1441(b) of the Removal Statute?

If the answer to that question is that the removed state action was *not* "founded on a claim or right arising under" § 301(a), it will require the reversal of the denial of re-

mand, independent of the resolution of all the other questions presented by this appeal.

In 1821 the Supreme Court was first called upon to decide when a case "arises under a law of the United States" in the landmark case of Cohens v. Virginia, 6 Wheat. 264.

Speaking for the Court, Mr. Chief Justice Marshall there said (p. 379):

> "A case in law or equity consists of the right of the one party, as well as of the other, and may truly be said to arise under the constitution or a law of the United States, *whenever its correct decision depends on the construction of either.*" (emphasis supplied)

It is of compelling significance here that in so holding the Supreme Court rejected the contention that a case *arises* under the Constitution or a law of the United States *merely* because it is founded on a right conferred by the Constitution or a federal law.

In doing so the Chief Justice said (p. 379):

> "If it [the intention of the contention] be to maintain that a case arising under the constitution, or a law, must be one in which a party comes into court to demand something conferred on him by the constitution or a law, *we think the construction too narrow.*" (emphasis supplied).

In amplification of the rule stated, Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, speaking for the Court, in Osborne v. The Bank of the United States, 9 Wheat. 738, 822 (1824), declared that a case *arises* under the constitution or laws of the United States when "*the title or right set up by the party*

may be defeated by one construction of the constitution or law of the United States and [or] sustained by the opposite construction." (emphasis supplied)

More than a half century later, the Supreme Court, in Little York Gold Washing and Water Company, Limited v. Keyes, 96 U.S. 199 (1878), applied the principles declared in *Cohens* and *Osborn*, in construing a provision in the Removal Act of 1875,[14] for removal of suits "arising under the Constitution or laws of the United States."

It there held (pp. 203-204):

> "A cause cannot be removed from a State Court simply because, in the progress of the litigation, it may become necessary to give a construction to the Constitution or laws of the United States. *The decision of the case must depend upon that construction.* The suit must, in part at least, *arise out of a controversy between the parties in regard to the operation and effect of the Constitution or laws upon the facts involved.* . . .
>
> "Before, therefore, a circuit court can be required to retain a cause under this jurisdiction, it must in some form appear upon the record, by a statement of facts, 'in legal and logical form,' such as is required in good pleading, 1 Chit. Pl. 213, that the suit is one which '*really and substantially involves a dispute or controversy as to a right which depends upon the construction or effect of the Constitution, or some law or treaty of the United States.*" (emphasis supplied.)

In Starin v. New York City, 115 U.S. 248 (1885) orders of the circuit court remanding a case which had been

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[14] Sec. 2, Act of March 3, 1875, 18 Stat. at L. 470.

removed from a New York court, were appealed on the ground that the suit was one arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

With respect to that contention the Court said (p. 257):

> "We will first consider whether the suit is one which arises under the Constitution or laws of the United States; for if it is not, the order to remand was right. . . .
>
> "The character of a case is determined by the questions involved. Osborn v. Bank of U. S., 9 Wheat. 824 [22 U.S. bk. 6, L. ed. 224]. If from the questions it appears that some title, right, privilege or immunity, on which the recovery depends, will be defeated by one construction of the Constitution or a law of the United States, or sustained by the opposite construction, the case will be one arising under the Constitution or laws of the United States, within the meaning of that term as used in the Act of 1875 [the then extant Removal Act]; otherwise, not. Such is the effect of the decisions on this subject."

In affirming the circuit court's remand of the removed case, the Court further stated (p. 258):

> "The decision of these questions [presented by the removed case] does not depend on the Constitution or laws of the United States. *There is nothing in the Constitution or laws of the United States entering into the determination of the cause which, if construed one way will defeat the defendants, or in another sustain them.*" (emphasis supplied.)

In Shulthis v. McDougal, 225 U.S. 561, 569 (1912) the Court, following its declaration that "jurisdiction cannot rest on any ground that is not affirmatively and distinctly set forth" in the complaint, said:

> "A suit to enforce a right which takes its origin in the laws of the United States *is not necessarily, or for that reason alone, one arising under those laws, for a suit does not so arise unless it really and substantially involves a dispute or controversy respecting the validity, construction, or effect of such a law, upon the determination of which the result depends.*" (emphasis supplied)[15]

In Gully v. First National Bank in Meridian, 299 U.S. 109 (1936), where the doctrine of *Shulthis, Starin*, and its predecessors, was cited and applied in reversing for failure to remand a removed case to the state courts, it was said (at p. 115):

> "Not every question of federal law emerging in a suit is proof that a federal law is the basis of the suit."

At pages 112-113 the Court said:

> "How and when a case arises 'under the Constitution or laws of the United States' has been much considered in the books. Some tests are well established. *To bring a case within the [removal] statute, a right or*

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[15] In Shelby County, Tennessee v. Fairway Homes, Inc., 285 F. 2d 617, 619 (6th Cir. 1961), it was held there was no original jurisdiction because "The complaint in the present case seeks to enforce a right which takes its origin in the laws of the United States, *but there is nothing in the complaint alleging a dispute or controversy respecting the validity or construction of said law, upon the determination of which the result depends.*" (emphasis supplied.)

immunity created by the Constitution or laws of the United States must be an element, and an essential one, of the plaintiff's cause of action (citing Starin and First National Bank v. Williams, 252 U.S. 504, 512 [1920]). The right or immunity must be such that it will be supported if the Constitution or laws of the United States are given one construction or effect, and defeated if they receive another (citing cases). *A genuine and present controversy, not merely a possible or conjectural one, must exist with reference thereto* (citing cases), *and the controversy must be disclosed upon the face of the complaint, unaided by the answer or by the petition for removal.* (citing cases)."[16] (emphasis supplied)

What was said, three years ago, in Pan American Petroleum Corporation v. Superior Court of Delaware for New Castle County, 366 U.S. 656, 662-663 (1961) is of significant pertinence in the instant case.

There, in re-affirming the doctrines spelled out in *Gully*, these settled jurisdictional principles were stated and applied:

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[16] It must be assumed that Congress, when it revised the Removal Statute in 1948, was aware of the Supreme Court's construction in *Gully* and *Starin* and preceding cases, of the phrase, "arising under the Constitution . . . or laws of the United States." On that score it was stated in American Fire & Casualty Co. v. Finn, 341 U.S. 6, 10 (1951), that one of the main purposes of the 1948 revision of the Removal Statute was to further limit removal of cases from the state courts.

Prior to 1948, Shamrock Oil & Gas Corp. v. Sheets, 313 U.S. 100, 108 (1941), in holding that removal statutes must be strictly construed by the courts, noted: ". . . the Congressional purpose to restrict the jurisdiction of the federal courts on removal."

1. "Questions of exclusive federal jurisdiction *and ouster of jurisdiction of state courts are*, under existing jurisdictional legislation, *not determined by ultimate substantive issues of federal law.*"

2. "The answers depend on *the particular claims a suitor makes in a state court—on how he casts his action*". Since *'the party who brings a suit is master to decide what law he will rely upon', The Fair v. Kohler Die & Specialty Co.*, 228 U.S. 22, 25."

3. It is "immaterial . . . that the plaintiff could have elected to proceed on a federal ground", and *"if the plaintiff decides not to invoke a federal right, his claim belongs in a state court."*

4. *"It is settled doctrine that a case is not cognizable in a federal trial court, in the absence of diversity of citizenship, unless it appears from the face of the complaint* that determination of the suit depends upon a question of federal law. . . . Apart from diversity jurisdiction, *'a right or immunity created by the Constitution or the laws of the United States must be an element, and an essential one, of the plaintiff's cause of action . . . and the controversy must be disclosed upon the face of the complaint, unaided by the answer or by the petition for removal . . .'* Gully v. First National Bank, 299 U.S. 109, 112-113." (emphasis supplied).

Applying the principles stated to the instant case we can only conclude that it was not one "arising under" § 301(a), or any other law of the United States, so as to permit removal under § 1441, since the complaint was cast solely on a state-created right to bring suit for viola-

tion of a collective bargaining agreement and sought only a remedy available under state law, and there was nothing in the complaint which even remotely suggested that it asserted a claim based on § 301(a), or that it presented a "dispute or controversy respecting the validity, construction or effect of § 301(a), "upon the determination of which the result [of the suit] depends."[17]

We now revert to the "serious consequences", earlier highlighted, which flowed from the denial of remand.

That denial effectively wrote "finis" to the plaintiff's action for injunctive relief, available in the state courts, but unavailable in the federal courts. It was an "injustice" to the plaintiff because it denied it its right, under settled law, to be "master of its own case", viz., the right to cast its action on state-created rights rather than on rights available under federal law, to wit, § 301(a); and it deprived it of the right to proceed in a state court despite the specific holding in *Dowd* that Congress, in enacting § 301(a), did not make that statute's jurisdiction "exclusive",[18] nor did it intend "to deprive a party to a

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[17] In Monmouth Canning Co. v. Local Union 340, 140 F. Supp. 304 (D. Me. 1956), Chief Judge Woodbury of the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, sitting in District Court by special designation, in ordering remand of a removed case, said (p. 305):

> "The original federal jurisdiction necessary for removal under Title 28 U.S.C. §1441 exists in the absence of diversity of citizenship of the parties *only if federal law is an essential element of the plaintiff's case* for: 'Not every question of federal law emerging in a suit is proof that a federal law is the basis of the suit' (citing *Gully*). *And, to determine the fundamental basis of the suit reference must be had to the complaint and to it alone unaided by the answer, if any, or the petition for removal.*" (emphasis supplied.)

[18] In so holding the Court said, 368 U.S. 502, at page 506:

collective bargaining contract of the right to seek redress for its violation in an appropriate state tribunal."[19]

The denial of remand ousted the state court of its jurisdiction not only in contravention of the historic comity doctrine which proscribes avoidable conflicts between federal and state courts,[20] but in disregard of *Dowd's* specific

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"It has not been argued, nor could it be, that §301(a) speaks in terms of exclusivity of federal court jurisdiction over controversies within the statute's purview. On its face §301(a) simply gives the federal district courts jurisdiction over suits for violation of certain specified types of contracts. *The statute does not state nor even suggest that such jurisdiction shall be exclusive.* It provides that suits of the kind described '*may*' be brought in the federal district courts, not that they *must be*." (emphasis supplied.)

[19] Id. at page 507.

[20] The comity doctrine was stated as follows in Covell v. Heyman, 111 U.S. 176, 182 (1884):

"The forbearance which courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction, administered under a single system, exercise towards each other, whereby conflicts are avoided, by avoiding interference with the process of each other, is a principal of comity with perhaps no higher sanction than the utility which comes from concord; but between State Courts and those of the United States, it is something more. *It is a principle of right and of law and, therefore, of necessity. It leaves nothing to discretion or mere convenience.*" (emphasis supplied.)

Shamrock Oil & Gas Corp. v. Sheets, 313 U.S. 100 (1941) further emphasized the interdiction of the comity doctrine upon the exercise of federal jurisdiction as follows (pp. 108-109):

"The power reserved to the states under the Constitution to provide for the determination of controversies in their courts, may be restricted only by the action of Congress in conformity to the Judiciary Articles of the Constitution. 'Due regard for the rightful independence of state governments, which should actuate federal courts, requires that they scrupulously confine their own jurisdiction to the precise limits which the statute has defined.' Healy v. Ratta, 292 U.S. 263, 270. . ."

holding that Congress did not intend in § 301(a) "to deprive the state courts of a substantial segment of their established jurisdiction over contract actions,"[21] and "expressly intended *not* to encroach upon the existing jurisdiction of the state courts,"[22] (emphasis supplied) in suits for violation of collective bargaining agreements in industries affecting interstate commerce.

The specific question presented in *Dowd*, as the Court put it, was "whether this federal statute [§ 301(a)] operates to divest a state court of jurisdiction over a suit for violation of a contract between an employer and a labor organization."[23] The question arose by reason of the fact

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[21] The quoted statement appears in the following sentence at 368 U.S., page 508:

"To hold that §301(a) operates to deprive the state courts of a substantial segment of their established jurisdiction over contract actions would thus be to disregard this consistent history of hospitable acceptance of concurrent jurisdiction."

[22] Id. at page 509.

[23] 368 U.S. 502 at page 503. It merits observation that in Note 8, page 514, the Court said, in part:

"In the course of argument at the Bar two questions were discussed which are not involved in this case, and upon which we expressly refrain from intimating any view—whether the Norris-LaGuardia Act might be applicable to a suit brought in a state court for violation of a contract made by a labor organization, *and whether there might be impediments to the free removal to a federal court of such a suit*. The relation of the Norris-LaGuardia Act to state courts applying federal labor law has never been decided by this Court. See McCarroll v. Los Angeles County Dist. Council of Carpenters, 49 Cal. 2d 45, 315 P. 2d 322 [cert. den. 355 U.S. 932 (1958)] . . . And quite obviously we have not yet considered the various problems concerning removal under 28 U.S.C. §1441. . . ." (emphasis supplied.)

that a Massachusetts trial court had rejected an attack upon its jurisdiction in an action by a union against an employer seeking money damages for violation of a collective bargaining agreement, and had subsequently rendered a money judgment in favor of the union. The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts affirmed,[24] ruling that § 301(a) had not granted the federal courts exclusive jurisdiction over suits for violation of labor contracts in industries affecting interstate commerce.

In affirming the Massachusetts Court's ruling, the Court said:

> "We start with the premise that nothing in the concept of our federal system prevents state courts from enforcing rights created by federal law. Concurrent jurisdiction has been a common phenomenon in our judicial history, and exclusive federal court jurisdiction over cases arising under federal law has been the exception rather than the rule. . . . The legislative history makes clear that the *basic purpose of §301(a) was not to limit, but to expand, the availability of forums* for the enforcement of contracts made by labor organizations." 368 U.S. 502, 507-509 (emphasis supplied)

> "The clear implication of the entire record of the congressional debates in both 1946 and 1947 is that the purpose of conferring jurisdiction upon the federal district courts *was not to displace, but to supplement, the thoroughly considered jurisdiction of the courts of the various States over contracts made by labor organizations.*" Id. page 511 (emphasis supplied)

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[24] 341 Mass. 337, 338-339, 169 N.E. 2d 885, 887.

The Congressional purpose, "not to limit" or "to displace" state court jurisdiction over labor contracts, when it enacted § 301(a), was nullified by the denial of remand since it effectively sounded the death-knell of the state court's jurisdiction over the removed action. Thus the denial made the Congressional purpose a co-victim with the plaintiff, which was deprived of its right to seek redress in a state court, and the state court, which was ousted of its concurrent jurisdiction.

In a removal proceeding under § 1441 that statute must be harnessed in a real sense to the specific federal law (here § 301(a)) relied upon as conferring original jurisdiction upon the District Court.

To hold that § 1441 may be recruited to defeat the Congressional purpose in enacting § 301(a) would be to mock reason and to deny justice, where as here, the complaint was based solely on state-created rights and did not, within its four corners, raise or present any controversy with respect to the validity, construction or effect of § 301 (a) upon the determination of which the result of the action depended.

There remains for disposition the District Court's holding that it also had original jurisdiction because other than injunctive relief—money damages—could be granted to the plaintiff under Rule 54(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and a general prayer for "such other relief as the Court may deem appropriate", which followed the plaintiff's prayers for specific injunctive relief in its complaint at the time of the removal.

With respect to the District Court's reliance on Rule 54(c) we need only to call attention to the fact that Rule

82 of the Federal Rules specifically provides that "These rules *shall* not be construed to extend or limit the jurisdiction of the United States district courts or the venue of actions therein." (emphasis supplied) Rule 54(c) does not confer jurisdiction upon federal district courts and the District Court erred in holding to the contrary.[25]

It also erred in holding that the prayer for "such other relief" created original jurisdiction.

The holding could only be sustained on the theory that a complaint based on a single ground or breach of contract presents two separate and independent causes of action when it seeks two remedies—injunctive relief and money damages (assuming arguendo that this complaint can be construed as seeking money damages).

On this score it was recently held that:

> "The prayer for relief is no part of the cause of action and should not be considered in determining whether such cause of action is 'separate and independent'." Puritan Fashions Corp. v. Courtaulds Limited, 221 F. Supp. 690, 695 (S.D. N.Y. 1963).

While the District Court did not advert to the provisions of sub-section (c) of § 1441, it must be assumed that it had them in mind when it inferentially held that the "such other relief" prayer presented a cause of action for damages, "separate and independent", from a cause of action seeking injunctive relief.

Section 1441(c) provides:

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[25] 3A Barron & Holtzoff, Federal Practice and Procedure, §1701, pp. 172-177. (Wright Ed. 1958) and the numerous cases therein cited.

"Whenever a separate and independent claim or cause of action, which would be removable if sued upon alone, is joined with one or more otherwise non-removable claims or causes of action, the entire case may be removed and the district court may determine all issues therein, or, in its discretion, may remand all matters not otherwise within its original jurisdiction."

What was said in American Fire & Casualty Co. v. Finn, 341 U.S. 6 (1951) in construing § 1441(c) is dispositive here:

"One purpose of Congress in adopting the 'separate and independent claim or cause of action' test for removability by § 1441(c) of the 1948 revision in lieu of the provision for removal of 28 U.S.C. (1946 ed.) § 71, was by simplification to avoid the difficulties experienced in determining the meaning of that provision. Another and important purpose was to limit removal from state courts. . . ." 341 U.S. 9, 10.

"A separable controversy is no longer an adequate ground for removal unless it also constitutes a separate and independent claim or cause of action. . . . Congress has authorized removal now under § 1441(c) only when there is a separate and independent claim or cause of action." Id. at pages 11, 12.

"Considering the previous history of 'separable controversy', the broad meaning of 'cause of action', and the congressional purpose in the revision resulting in 28 U.S.C. § 1441(c), *we conclude that where there is a single wrong to plaintiff, for which relief is sought* . . . there is no separate and independent claim or

cause of action under § 1441(c)." Id. at pages 13, 14 (emphasis supplied)

On the score of the District Court's resort to the "such other relief" prayer to establish a jurisdictional base we are compelled to note that there were pending at the time of the denial of remand two separate actions for damages brought by the plaintiff against the defendants here.[26]

In summary, we are of the opinion that a suit brought in a state court, based solely on state-created rights to enjoin a union's violation, in the course of a labor dispute, of the "no-strike" provisions of its collective bargaining agreement, is not removable to a federal district court, when the complaint does not disclose within its four corners that it presents a controversy respecting the validity, construction or effect of the Constitution of the United States or § 301(a) or any other federal law upon the determination of which the result of the suit depends.

We accordingly hold that the instant case "was removed improvidently and without jurisdiction" and that the District Court erred in failing to remand it to the State Court from which it was removed in compliance with the mandatory provisions of § 1447(c) of the Removal Statute.[27]

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[26] Civil Action No. 34454 and Civil Action No. 34455. They were filed November 4, 1963. The Order of the District Court denying plaintiff's motion for remand was dated November 6, 1963 and filed the next day.

[27] Section 1447(c) provides in relevant part: "It at any time before final judgment it appears that the case was removed improvidently and without jurisdiction, the district court *shall* remand the case, and may order the payment of just costs." (emphasis supplied.)

Our brother Hastie disagrees on two grounds:—(1) that § 4 of Norris-LaGuardia extends to state courts[28] and consequently the Pennsylvania court here was "bound to . . . deny injunctive relief", so that the plaintiff did not suffer 'injustice' by the denial of remand; and (2) in any event, the District Court had *original jurisdiction* within the Removal Statute because Norris-LaGuardia only limited its *equity jurisdiction.*

The sum of Judge Hastie's position on the first point is that under the doctrine of *Lincoln Mills*[29] and *Lucas Flour*[30] federal courts *fashion* federal labor law in suits under § 301(a), or within its purview, and state courts must apply it as *fashioned;* further, since *Sinclair* has ruled that § 4 of Norris-LaGuardia bars federal district courts from granting injunctive relief that it is now the federal law, and "any state law authorizing the enforcement of a no-strike clause by injunction is incompatible. . . ."

We do not subscribe to the proposition that a federal court can extend the reach or sweep of a federal statute beyond its clearly defined provisions.

Courts have inherent power to construe legislation and to *fashion* remedies to effectuate the legislative design but they do not have power to legislate, directly or indirectly, nor can they *amend* legislation to extend its clearly defined limits under the shelter of their power to *fashion remedies.*

The Constitution of the United States has reserved to the Congress the power to legislate. Article I, section 1

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[28] The first point was not relied on by the District Court nor even remotely suggested in its disposition.

[29] Textile Workers Union v. Lincoln Mills, 353 U.S. 448, 457 (1957).

[30] Teamsters Local v. Lucas Flour Co., 369 U.S. 95 (1962).

provides that "All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives".

Not even the Supreme Court of the United States can usurp the legislative power reserved to the Congress by the Constitution. The Supreme Court itself has time and again paid homage to the doctrine of the separation of powers decreed by the Constitution and declared that judicial legislation is abhorrent to, and in violation of, the Constitutional scheme.

In *Sinclair*, upon which Judge Hastie relies to sustain his view that the Norris-LaGuardia Act extends to the states, even though it only held that the Act limits the jurisdiction of *courts of the United States*, the Court said:

"*The question of what change, if any, should be made in the existing law is one of legislative policy properly within the exclusive domain of Congress—it is a question for lawmakers, not law interpreters.* Our task is the more limited one of interpreting the law as it now stands. In dealing with problems of interpretation and application of federal statutes, *we have no power to change deliberate choices of legislative policy* that Congress has made within its constitutional powers. *Where congressional intent is discernible—and here it seems crystal clear—we must give effect to that intent.*" 370 U.S. 214, 215. (emphasis supplied).

As earlier stated in this opinion, the Norris-LaGuardia Act declared in its title that it was:

"An Act

"To *amend* the *Judicial Code* and to *define and limit* the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity."

We further cited, in part, Section 2 of the Act—captioned "Declaration of the public policy of the United States" wherein it was stated:

"In the interpretation of this Act and in determining the jurisdiction and authority of *the courts of the United States*, as such jurisdiction and authority are herein defined and limited, the public policy of the United States is declared as follows:

". . . therefore, the following limitations of, and limitations upon, the jurisdiction and authority of the *courts of the United States* are hereby enacted". (emphasis supplied).

To the foregoing must be added that § 13(d) of the Act provides:

"The term '*court of the United States*' means *any court of the United States* whose jurisdiction has been or may be conferred or defined or limited by Act of Congress, including the courts of the District of Columbia". (emphasis supplied).

And last but not least, the very first sentence of § 4 of the Act states:

"*No court of the United States* shall have jurisdiction to issue any restraining order. . . ." (emphasis supplied).

In construing the Norris-LaGuardia Act the Supreme Court has time and again declared that it relates to the jurisdiction of *courts of the United States*.

In *Sinclair*, the Court declared that "the Norris-LaGuardia Act deprives the *courts of the United States* of jurisdiction. . . ." 370 U.S. 203. (emphasis supplied)

In Order of Railroad Telegraphers v. Chicago & North Western Railway Co., 362 U.S. 330 (1960), in which the provisions of § 4 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act were applied, the Court said (pp. 335-336):

"Section 2 of this Act specifies the public policy to be taken into consideration in interpreting the Act's language and in determining the jurisdiction and authority of *federal courts*. . . .". (emphasis supplied)

Again, in Marine Cooks v. Panama S.S. Co., 362 U.S. 365 (1960) where the Court was required to resolve the issue as to whether the Norris-LaGuardia Act was applicable, it cited the provision in § 1 of the Act "That *no court of the United States*, as herein defined, shall have jurisdiction. . . ." and held that "Section 4 of the same law specifically denies jurisdiction to *District Courts* to issue any restraining orders. . . ." 362 U.S. 366. (emphasis supplied)

At page 369 the Court said:

"That question—of *United States courts' jurisdiction* to issue injunctions in cases like this—is to be controlled by the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

That Act's language is broad. The language is broad because Congress was intent upon taking the *federal courts* out of the labor injunction business except in the very limited circumstances left open for *federal jurisdiction* under the Norris-LaGuardia Act." (emphasis supplied)

And at page 372 the Court said:

"All we decide is that the Norris-LaGuardia Act deprives *the United States court* of jurisdiction to issue the

injunction it did under the circumstances shown". (emphasis supplied).

Earlier, in Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen v. Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, 321 U.S. 50 (1944), it was said of the Norris-LaGuardia Act at page 58:

". . . its prime purpose was to restrict the *federal* equity power . . .". (emphasis supplied)

Congress in enacting Norris-LaGuardia, the Court said, at pages 63-64, was "exercising its plenary control over the jurisdiction of the *federal courts* . . ." (emphasis supplied).

In United States v. Hutcheson, 312 U.S. 219, 231 (1941) the Court spoke of Norris-LaGuardia as "still further narrowing the circumstances under which the *federal courts* could grant injunctions in labor disputes." (emphasis supplied)

In Milk Wagon Drivers' Union v. Lake Valley Farm Products, Inc., 311 U.S. 91 (1940), Mr. Justice Black, speaking for the Court said at page 101:

"The Norris-LaGuardia Act—considered as a whole and in its various parts—was intended drastically to curtail the equity jurisdiction of *federal courts* in the field of labor disputes". (emphasis supplied) It may be noted parenthetically that Mr. Justice Black spoke for the Court in *Sinclair*.

The simple, inescapable fact is that the Act, as it declares, was enacted as an amendment to the *Judicial Code of the United States*, with the declared design to "define and limit" the jurisdiction of *the courts of the United*

States. As the cases cited recognize, the congressional intent was to take the *federal courts* "out of the labor injunction business except in the very limited circumstances left open". Marine Cooks v. Panama S.S. Co., supra.

There is nothing in the language of the Act or its legislative history which can possibly, within "the range of judicial inventiveness", or the process of judicial *fashioning*, be construed as extending to the jurisdiction of state courts.

In 39 Opinions of Attorneys General, 242, 246 (January 26, 1939) it was said (p. 246) in speaking of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and the Social Security Act:

> "the Norris-LaGuardia Act declares and protects certain rights of labor within the scope of the Federal judicial power—and the Social Security Act provides for such protection within the domain of its operation. *None of these acts attempts to confer or protect such rights within a State generally* and without regard to the constitutional division of powers between the Federal and State Governments." (emphasis supplied).

In Frankfurter and Greene, "The Labor Injunction" (published in 1929) it was said in discussing the then proposed Norris-LaGuardia Act (p. 220):

> "[it] explicitly applies only to the authority of *United States courts* 'to issue any restraining order or injunction'. All other remedies in federal courts and *all remedies in state courts remain available.*" (emphasis supplied).

The jurisdictional limitations of Norris-LaGuardia were strictly construed by the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit as applicable only to "courts of the United

States", in International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union v. Wirtz, 170 F. 2d 183 (1948), cert. den. 336 U.S. 919 (1949), rehearing den. 336 U.S. 971 (1949). It was there held that the term "court of the United States" in the Norris-LaGuardia Act means courts created by Congress under Article III of the Constitution and that it therefore did not include the Circuit Court of the [then] Territory of Hawaii.

In so doing, the Court said (p. 185):

"Long before 1932, when the Norris-LaGuardia Act was enacted, the phrase 'court of the United States' had been given a definite and restricted meaning by the Supreme Court. The phrase, without more, *means solely courts created by Congress under Article III of the Constitution* and not territorial courts. American Ins. Co. v. 356 Bales of Cotton, 1 Pet. 511, 546, 7 L.Ed. 242, and many other cases summarized in McAllister v. United States, 1890, 141 U.S. 174, 183, 11 S. Ct. 949, 35 L.Ed. 693." (emphasis supplied).

The Court, in further support, quoted the following from the report offered by the late Congressman LaGuardia with reference to Section 13(d) (p. 185):

"The Constitution of the United States in Article III, section 1, provides:

> "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.

"The provisions of the bill are *expressly limited* (sec. 13(d)) *to courts whose jurisdiction has been or may*

be conferred by the Congress, under the foregoing provisions of the Constitution. The Congress having the power to establish, and confer jurisdiction upon, the courts in question, it can not be questioned that it has the power to restrict or curtail the exercise of *their* powers, as proposed in this bill. . . ." (emphasis supplied).

Immediately following this question the Court said:

"This limitation to the federal courts as distinguished from other courts of the prohibition against the interdicted injunctions is clearly followed throughout the entire report of the House committee. The Congressional power invoked is described as 'power over the *federal* judiciary generally'. This is followed by a chapter entitled 'A Congressional power over the *Federal* courts generally', again referring to the courts created under the provisions of Article III, Section 2 . . .

"In the Senate report there is discussed 'The limitation of the jurisdiction of *Federal* courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes . . .'"

There has not been cited to us a single case, before or after *Sinclair*, which holds that the limitations of § 4 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act extends to the states.

On the other hand, two state courts since *Sinclair* have held that they do not so extend, and prior to it, two other states, and a district court in this Circuit, reached the same conclusion.

The post-*Sinclair* cases are Curtis v. Tozer, 374 S.W. 2d 557 (St. Louis Ct. of Appeals, Missouri, 1964), and C.D

Perry & Sons, Inc. v. Robilotto, 240 N.Y.S. 2d 331 (Supreme Court, Rensselaer County 1963).

The pre-*Sinclair* state cases are: in California, McCarroll v. Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters, 49 Cal. 2d 45, 315 P. 2d 322 (1957); cert. den. 355 U.S. 932 (1958); and in Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Marine Trade Association v. International Longshoremen's Association, 382 Pa. 326, 115 A. 2d 733 (1955), cert. den. 350 U.S. 843, and General Building Contractors' Association v. Local Union No. 542, 370 Pa. 73, 87 A. 2d 250 (1952); the district court case is United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America v. Westinghouse Electric Corporation, 65 F. Supp. 420 (E.D. Pa. 1946).

Since it is Judge Hastie's view that it is *Sinclair* which extended the limitation of § 4 of Norris-LaGuardia to the states, the cited cases preceding it will be further referred to in the margin,[31] and discussion here limited to the post-*Sinclair* decisions.

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[31] McCarroll, in holding that the provisions of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, which deprive a *court of the United States* of jurisdiction to issue an injunction to restrain a breach of a collective bargaining agreement, in a case arising out of a labor dispute, are not applicable to state courts, said (315 P. 2d pp. 332, 333):

> "The Norris-LaGuardia Act is in terms drawn as a limitation on the courts of the United States. 'No court of the United States' declares section 1, 'shall have jurisdiction to issue any . . . injunction in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute . . .' and a court of the United States is defined in section 13(d) as 'any court of the United States whose jurisdiction has been or may be conferred or defined or limited by Act of Congress, including the courts of the District of Columbia.' 29 U.S.C.A. §§101, 113(d). The statute aimed to restrict the federal equity power, and was justified constitutionally on the basis of Congress' power to regulate the jurisdiction of the federal courts. . . . It did

In *Curtis* the court said (p. 591):

". . . the prohibition against the issuance of restraining orders or injunctions in a case involving or grow-

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not limit the remedial power of the state courts . . . and could not constitutionally have done so since its prohibition was not restricted to injunctions in labor disputes affecting interstate commerce or any other subject over which Congress has paramount power

"Section 301 of the Labor Management Relations Act does not embody any policy that requires a state court enforcing rights created by that section to withhold injunctive relief. The principal purpose of section 301 was to facilitate the enforcement of collective bargaining agreements by making unions suable as entities in the federal courts, and thereby to remedy the one-sided character of existing labor legislation. . . . We would give altogether too ironic a twist to this purpose if we held that the actual effect of the legislation was to abolish in state courts equitable remedies that had been available, and leave an employer in a worse position in respect to the effective enforcement of his contract than he was before the enactment of section 301.

"Nothing in the nature of the rights created by section 301 requires that injunctive relief be denied in their enforcement. Such relief would of course not impair any federal contract right, nor would it expand it in conflict with any policy that we have been able to discern in the statute. To the contrary, the principal purpose of the statute is to encourage the formation and effective enforcement of collective bargaining agreements. See Textile Workers v. Lincoln Mills of Alabama, 77 S. Ct. 912. The restriction of the remedies available in the federal courts arises not from any policy in the Labor Management Relations Act itself but from the Norris-LaGuardia Act, and the policy of that statute as we have seen is confined to the federal courts."

In *Philadelphia Marine Trade Association* the court held that neither the Labor Management Relations Act nor the Norris-LaGuardia Act deprives state courts of equity of their traditional power to require performance of contractual obligations by the process of injunctive relief.

ing out of a labor dispute applies only to a 'court of the United States'; and does not limit the jurisdiction of state courts."

In *General Building Contractors' Association* it was earlier held that neither §301 of the Labor Management Relations Act nor the Norris-LaGuardia Act deprived the state courts of jurisdiction to issue an injunction.

In so doing the court said with respect to the Norris-LaGuardia Act at page 80:

"Nor is the Norris-LaGuardia Act (29 USCA §101) of any benefit to appellants. That statute uses the words 'court of the United States'. By its very terms the Act only applies to suits for injunctions in the United States courts and is not intended to limit the jurisdiction of the state courts: United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America (CIO) et al. v. Westinghouse Electric Corporation, 65 F. Supp. 420 at 422; see Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Local No. 753 et al. v. Lake Valley Farm Products, Inc. et al., 311 U.S. 91 at 101, 61 S. Ct. 122. . ."

And at page 82:

"Prevention of violation of obligations contained in a contract by injunctive relief is a power traditionally exercised by courts of this Commonwealth. Congress has not acted upon the specific subject matter at issue. Enforcement of contracts may be required according to the usual processes of law."

In *United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America* it was said (p. 422):

"The Norris-LaGuardia Act merely *restricts* the jurisdiction of federal courts to issue restraining orders in a case 'involving or growing out of a labor dispute', except in strict accordance with certain sections thereof. The statute uses the term 'court of the United States,' and Section 113(d), 29 U.S.C.A., of the Act defines that term to mean 'any court of the United States whose jurisdiction has been or may be conferred or defined or limited by Act of Congress.' The Act, therefore, does not limit the jurisdiction of state courts. It was exclusively intended to curtail the equity jurisdiction of federal courts in the field of labor disputes."

In so holding the court cited the three pre-*Sinclair* cases above referred to, and did not advert to *Sinclair* itself.

In *Perry*, the court rejected the contention that *Sinclair* has extended the limitation of § 4 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act to the states.

In doing so it said at page 334:

"The majority opinion, [in *Sinclair*] when carefully read, demonstrates that the author was careful to delineate that the Norris-LaGuardia Act interdiction against injunctions, was, therefore, an interdiction against federal courts.

"The opinion does not indicate in any way that such interdiction applied to state courts and the remedies there available for a breach of contract, including the right, under state law, to an injunction to restrain such breach. The majority opinion studiously avoided any expression on that subject.

"The omission is sharply pointed up in the dissenting opinion, in which, among other things, the author says, 370 U.S. at page 226, 82 S. Ct. at page 1345:

'The question arises whether today's prohibition of of injunctive relief is to be carried over to state courts as a part of the federal law governing collective agreements. If so, § 301, a provision plainly designed to *enhance* the responsibility of unions to their contracts, will have had the opposite effect of depriving employees of a state remedy they enjoyed prior to its enactment.'

"*The Sinclair decision did not hold that the prohibition against the injunction applied to state courts.*" (emphasis supplied).

And at page 335 it said:

> "The Norris LaGuardia Act . . . denies to the courts of the United States, *only*, jurisdiction to issue injunctions in labor disputes. That is the basis for the decision in Sinclair, supra, and probably why the majority was careful to say that federal courts are barred from granting injunctions, under the 1947 Act [§ 301(a)].
>
> "*It places no such restriction on state courts.*" (emphasis supplied)

In sum, we are of the view that *Sinclair* did no more than hold that, in an action under 301(a) of the Labor Management Relations Act, a *court of the United States*, because of the strictures of § 4 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, is without jurisdiction to enjoin a union's breach of the "no-strike" provisions of its collective bargaining agreement in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute; that the Norris-LaGuardia Act, enacted as it was under Congress' constitutionally granted power to regulate the jurisdiction of inferior federal courts, limits only the jurisdiction of such courts; that the Act did not preempt the field with respect to litigation of the type here involved; and Congress cannot constitutionally limit the remedial powers of state courts where it has not preempted the field.

On the score of the statement that Congress clearly evidenced by the terms of the Norris-LaGuardia Act its intent to limit only jurisdiction of *a court of the United States*, it must be pointed out that in other legislation concerning jurisdiction Congress has manifested, by appro-

priate terms, its intent to extend its sweep to include state as well as federal courts.

For example in § 204(d) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, 56 Stat. 32, 50 U.S.C.A. App. § 924(d) it was provided in relevant part:

> "Except as provided in this section, *no court*, Federal, State or Territorial, shall have jurisdiction or power to consider the validity of such regulation . . ., or to stay, restrain, enjoin or set aside . . . any provision of this Act. . . ." (emphasis supplied)

Again, in § 1406 of the Narcotic Control Act of 1956, 70 Stat. 574, 18 U.S.C.A. § 1406, in which immunity was granted to witnesses, it was provided in relevant part:

> ". . . nor shall testimony so compelled be used as evidence in any criminal proceeding . . . against him in *any* court." (emphasis supplied)

The term *any court* was construed in Reina v. United States, 364 U.S. 507 (1960) to embrace state as well as federal courts.

It is of high relevance here that in Counselman v. Hitchcock, 142 U.S. 547 (1892) it was held that the immunity provisions of § 860 of the Revised Statutes did not extend to the states because it provided in relevant part:

> "No pleading of a party, nor any discovery or evidence obtained from a party or witness by means of a judicial proceeding in this or any foreign country, shall be given in evidence, or in any matter used against him or his property or estate, in any court of the United States, in any criminal proceeding, or for the enforcement of any penalty or forfeiture;"

The Court there held that *any court of the United States* means only federal courts.

To the foregoing this may be added:

Assuming arguendo that the cause of action in the instant case asserted an action under § 301(a), it is settled that a state court enforcing a federal right is not "to be treated as a Federal court, deriving its authority not from the state creating it, but from the United States." Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company v. Bombolis, 241 U.S. 211, 222 (1916). It was there held that a state court enforcing rights under the Federal Employers' Liability Act of April 22, 1908 could, under a state statute, accept a less than unanimous jury verdict even though a federal court could not have done so in a Federal Employers' Liability Act suit because of the requirement of the 7th Amendment that a jury's verdict must be unanimous. In so holding the Court pointed out that the 7th Amendment by its terms related only to "*any Court of the United States*" and accordingly was "not concerned with state action, and deal[s] only with Federal action." (emphasis supplied)

Further, if it is now "federal law", as Judge Hastie thinks it is, that state courts cannot issue injunctions of the type here involved, this court cannot assume that the Pennsylvania court will act without regard to the applicable law.

The question of limitation of state court jurisdiction here is appropriately one for the decision of the Pennsylvania court and can be presented and determined there, subject, of course, to the ultimate reviewing power of the

Supreme Court of the United States. Kohn v. Central Distributing Co., 306 U.S. 531, 534 (1939).

In H. J. Heinz Co. v. Owens, 189 F. 2d 505 (9 Cir. 1951), where it was held that the district court had correctly dismissed a complaint, which sought a declaratory judgment that a patent was either invalid or not infringed and that a state court decree to the contrary, and its pending enforcement, "constituted an unlawful encroachment on federal jurisdiction under the [federal] patent laws," our brother Hastie, there speaking for the Court, said (p. 509):

> ". . . the entire matter is now before the state court in the proceedings which are now pending. Decision upon that court's power will be explicit or necessarily implied in whatever it may do. We find no justification for prejudging the question or for assuming that the tribunal will not respect any controlling limitations upon its powers. . . . *But if it should err and a substantial federal question should be involved, there is open a course of review even to our highest court.*" (emphasis supplied)

Judge Hastie's second point that the District Court here had *original jurisdiction* within the Removal Statute because Norris-LaGuardia only limited its equity jurisdiction, has been adequately discussed at the outset of this opinion.

For the reasons stated the various Orders of the District Court will be vacated and the cause remanded with directions to the District Court to enter an Order of Remand.

APPENDIX C

DISSENTING OPINION

HASTIE, *Circuit Judge.*

A mistaken assumption underlies this court's reasoning in support of its conclusion that the present suit was not removable from the state court. That assumption is stated in the first sentence of the majority opinion and repeated thereafter. In my view, it has led the court into error.

The majority opinion begins by characterizing this action as "a suit, based solely on a state-created right, to enjoin the defendant union's violation, in the course of a labor dispute, . . . of the 'no-strike' provision of its collective bargaining agreement . . ." My fundamental disagreement is with the characterization of this as "a suit, based solely on a state-created right". I think that *Teamsters Local v. Lucas Flour Co.*, 1962, 369 U.S. 95, makes federal labor law which, by force of section 301(a) of the Labor Management Relations Act, has superseded local law, the sole basis and exclusive determinant of rights such as are asserted here between labor and management under a collective bargaining contract in an industry affecting commerce. While *Dowd Box Co. v. Courtney*, 1962, 368 U.S. 502, held that a state court may entertain such a suit as this, that case implied and *Teamsters Local v. Lucas Flour Co., supra*, thereafter squarely held that the action in whatever forum contested, arises out of and

is controlled by federal labor law. The majority opinion here misconstrues the *Dowd* case as sanctioning an application of state law. But *Dowd* does no more than approve litigation in a state forum where federal law must be applied.

The federal labor law which governs such cases as this is emerging and achieving formulation from case to case. In *Sinclair Refining Co. v. Atkinson*, 1962, 370 U.S. 195, the Supreme Court considered whether federal labor law permits the enjoining of a strike called in violation of a collective bargaining agreement containing a no-strike clause. The Court decided that section 301 of the Labor Management Relations Act and section 4 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, considered together, require the conclusion that federal labor law does not permit such an injunction.

The present case is indistinguishable from the *Sinclair Refining* case, except for the fact that one was filed in a federal district court and the other in a state court. But *Teamsters Union v. Lucas Flour Co., supra*, teaches that in this area federal labor law is controlling in either forum. And in the *Dowd* opinion, 368 U.S. at 506, the Court quoted with approval the language of *Textile Workers Union v. Lincoln Mills*, 1957, 353 U.S. 448, 457, that "state law, if compatible with the purpose of § 301, may be resorted to in order to find the rule that will best effectuate the federal policy", but "[a]ny state law applied . . . will be absorbed as federal law. . . ." When this conception is applied to the present problem, we find that any state law authorizing the enforcement of a no-strike clause by injunction is incompatible with and, therefore, cannot be absorbed in federal labor law. For the *Sinclair Refining* case has decided that the Norris-LaGuardia Act restriction

upon the enjoining of peaceful strikes is a definitive part of the federal labor policy which section 301 requires courts to apply.

The foregoing analysis can be avoided only by arguing that a state "remedy" by way of injunction is sufficiently distinct from and consistent with the federal contract "right" which it would redress so that controlling federal policy would not be offended by state injunctive relief. But the argument that federal labor policy under section 301 would be well served by and therefore, should sanction the enjoining of violations of no-strike clauses, was fully and clearly stated in the dissenting opinion in *Sinclair Refining Co. v. Atkinson*, 370 U.S. at 215. This argument did not persuade the majority of the Court. I do not see how controlling federal labor policy could have been less offended if the *Sinclair Refining* injunction had been sought in a state court rather than a federal court. I conclude, therefore, that neither a state court nor a federal court may grant injunctive relief in such a case as this. See Aaron, *Strikes in Breach of Collective Agreements, Some Unanswered Questions*, 1963, 63 Colum. L. Rev. 1027.

The foregoing conclusion is relevant to the principal issue presented by this appeal, whether this suit was removable from the state court to the federal district court. As a practical matter, if my analysis is correct, removability does not deprive the plaintiff of injunctive relief to which it would otherwise have been entitled, for federal law precludes such relief in any forum. Yet, it is this supposed deprivation which the majority characterize as an "injustice" and seek to avoid.

More technically, the right to remove, or the necessity for remand, depends upon whether this case is founded on

a federal "claim or right" and whether the action is one "of which the district courts have original jurisdiction". 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b). This is a federal claim and cannot be anything else because Congress, by enacting section 301, caused federal labor law to supersede state law as the exclusive legal basis for the enforcement of collective bargaining agreements in industries affecting commerce. *Teamsters Local v. Lucas Flour Co., supra; Textile Workers Union v. Lincoln Mills, supra.* Whether a district court would have had "original jurisdiction" of this action depends upon the sense in which the elusive concept of "jurisdiction" applies to the interdiction of injunctive relief which results from the mandate of the Norris-LaGuardia Act. On this question, the authorities are sharply divided and the Supreme Court has not yet spoken. I am persuaded that the preclusion of injunctive relief or "equity jurisdiction", by force of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, is not an ouster of such "original jurisdiction" of the district court over the parties and the subject matter as the removal statute contemplates and, in this kind of case, section 301 creates. The classic exposition of this position by Professor Chafee is so familiar, clear and fully reasoned that anything more than a citation of his analysis would be supererogation. *Chafee, Some Problems of Equity*, 1950, ch. 8 and 9. Accord, *S. E. Overton v. International Board*, W.D. Mich. 1953, 115 F. Supp. 764; *Pocahontas Term. Corp. v. Portland Bldg. & Construction Trade Council*, D. Me. 1950, 93 F. Supp. 217. The authorities which express a contrary view, and some which, properly understood, do not, are cited and discussed by the majority, but to me they are not persuasive.

Summarizing, I think the question of removability affects no substantive issue here because a state trial court, no less than a federal district court, would be bound to apply federal labor law and deny injunctive relief as was done in the *Sinclair Refining* case. However, the technical question of removability is in issue and must be decided. In my view, this action asserts a federal claim originally cognizable in a federal district court and, therefore, was removable and properly removed under section 1441(b) of Title 29.

For these reasons, I would affirm the judgment of the district court.

A True Copy:

Teste:

Clerk of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

APPENDIX D

JUDGMENT

This cause came on to be heard on the record from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and was argued by counsel.

On consideration whereof, it is now here ordered and adjudged by this Court that the various orders of the District Court, filed November 6, 1963, November 18, 1963 and December 20, 1963, be, and the same are hereby vacated and the cause remanded with directions to the District Court to enter an Order of Remand. Costs taxed in favor of appellants.

Attest:
Ida O. Creskoff,
Clerk.

October 30, 1964.

APPENDIX E

ORDER
SUR PETITION FOR REHEARING

The petition for rehearing filed by Local 25, Marine Division, International Union of Operating Engineers, AFL-CIO and Stephen J. Leslie, Joseph F. Erhmann, William T. Zenga and Vincent Motzel, Individually and as Trustees, Appellees, in the above entitled case having been submitted to the judges who participated in the decision of this court and to all other available circuit judges of the circuit in regular active service, and no judge who concurred in the decision having asked for rehearing, and a majority of the circuit judges of the circuit in regular active service not having voted for rehearing by the court in banc, the petition for rehearing is denied.

By the Court,
Kalodner,
Circuit Judge.

Dated: December 14, 1964.

APPENDIX F

APPLICABLE STATUTES

Applicable Statutes

The Removal Act

Title 28, U. S. Code:

Sec. 1441.

(a) Except as otherwise expressly provided by Act of Congress, any civil action brought in a State court of which the district courts of the United States have original jurisdiction, may be removed by the defendant or the defendants, to the district court of the United States for the district and division embracing the place where such action is pending.

(b) Any civil action of which the district courts have original jurisdiction founded on a claim or right arising under the Constitution, treaties or laws of the United States shall be removable without regard to the citizenship or residence of the parties. Any other such action shall be removable only if none of the parties in interest properly joined and served as defendants is a citizen of the State in which such action is brought.

(c) Whenever a separate and independent claim or cause of action, which would be removable if sued upon

alone, is joined with one or more otherwise nonremovable claims or causes of action, the entire case may be removed and the district court may determine all issues therein, or, in its discretion, may remand all matters not otherwise within its original jurisdiction.

THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT

Title 29, U. S. Code:

Sec. 185.

(a) Suits for violation of contracts between an employer and a labor organization representing employees in an industry affecting commerce as defined in this chapter, or between any such labor organizations, may be brought in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the parties, without respect to the amount in controversy or without regard to the citizenship of the parties.

THE NORRIS-LAGUARDIA ACT

Title 29 U. S. Code:

Section 104.

(a) No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue any restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction in any case involving or growing out of any labor dispute to prohibit any person or persons participating or interested in such dispute (as these terms are herein defined) from doing, whether singly or in concert, any of the following acts:

(a) Ceasing or refusing to perform any work or to remain in any relation of employment: * * *

FILE COPY

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FEB 4 1965
JOHN F. DAVIS, CLERK

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1964.

No. 830.

LOCAL 25, MARINE DIVISION, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS ET AL.,
Petitioners,

v.

AMERICAN DREDGING COMPANY,
Respondent.

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

BRIEF FOR RESPONDENT IN OPPOSITION.

HERMAN LAZARUS,
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Counsel for Respondent.

February 4, 1965.

International, 711 So. 50th St., Phila., Pa. 19143

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IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States.

OCTOBER TERM, 1964.

No. 830.

LOCAL 25, MARINE DIVISION, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS ET AL.,
Petitioners,

v.

AMERICAN DREDGING COMPANY,
Respondent.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT.

BRIEF FOR RESPONDENT IN OPPOSITION.

OPINIONS BELOW.

The opinion of the District Court (App. A of Petition) is reported at 224 F. Supp. 985 (E. D. Pa. 1963). The opinion of the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, and the dissenting opinion (App. B and C of Petition) are reported at 338 F. 2d 837 (3d Cir. 1964).

JURISDICTION.

The jurisdictional requisites are adequately set forth in the Petition.

QUESTION PRESENTED.

Whether a United States District Court has removal jurisdiction of an action brought in a state court to enjoin a strike in violation of a collective bargaining agreement prohibiting strikes or suspensions of work, and providing for final and binding arbitration of grievances and disputes?

STATUTES INVOLVED.

The statutory provisions involved are set forth in App. F of the Petition.

STATEMENT.

On October 31, 1963, approximately 400 employees of American Dredging Company (Company) stopped work without notice and abandoned the floating equipment—dredges, barges and a drill boat—on which many of them were working (R. 68a).

At the time of the strike, there were in effect two collective bargaining agreements (Dredge Agreement and Drill Boat Agreement) providing for final and binding arbitration of grievances and disputes and prohibiting strikes, work stoppages and suspensions of work (R. 5a-7a, 14a, 68a).

It is admitted that during the week preceding the strike the Company specifically requested arbitration of certain disputes and has at all times stood ready to arbitrate any grievance or dispute under the contracts. The Union did not request arbitration of any grievance or dispute, and refused to utilize the contract procedures for peaceful resolution of differences (R. 37a-38a, 68a, 72a).

Following the commencement of the strike in clear violation of the no-strike agreements, the Company brought an action for an injunction in the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia County on November 1, 1963 (R. 3a). A preliminary injunction was granted in accordance with Pennsylvania's Little Norris-LaGuardia Act (PA. STAT. ANN. tit. 43 § 206d), which permits an injunction against a strike or work stoppage in violation of a no-strike agreement.

Defendants promptly removed the case to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (R. 11a). The Company's motion to remand was denied by the district court (R. 18a, 22a). Since this was not an appealable order, the Company then moved for a preliminary injunction. The district court concluded that defendants had violated the agreement by engaging in a concerted work stoppage (R. 72a), but denied the Company's motion under *Sinclair Refining Co. v. Atkinson*, 370 U. S. 195 (1962). The Company appealed, and the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit reversed and ordered that the case be remanded to the state court.

ARGUMENT.

The narrow question presented here needs no further answer by this Court because the decision below is clearly correct in its application of federal labor law and policy and in its construction of the scope and significance of the "lack of jurisdiction" found by this Court in *Sinclair Refining Co. v. Atkinson*, 370 U. S. 195 (1962). There is no conflict in the Circuits, this being the only case of this nature in any Court of Appeals.

I. The Decision Below Is Clearly Correct.

At the root of this case is the question whether, under the decision of this Court in *Sinclair*, the limitations of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, 47 Stat. 70, 29 U. S. C. § 104, upon the jurisdiction of federal courts to grant injunctions in labor disputes are to be extended to the state courts, and specifically whether this is to be accomplished indirectly by the procedural device of removal. The Court of Appeals held that the district court did not have original jurisdiction to support removal, a result required by federal labor law and policy as defined by Congress and applied by this Court.

As this Court has already said, there can be no doubt that it was the purpose of Congress in enacting Section 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act, 61 Stat. 156, 29 U. S. C. § 185, to enhance the remedies available for the enforcement of collective bargaining agreements, *Charles Dowd Box Co. v. Courtney*, 368 U. S. 502, 510-513 (1962), and to require the parties to use and abide by the peaceful procedures of arbitration within the terms of such agreements, *Textile Workers Union of America v. Lincoln Mills*, 353 U. S. 448, 455 (1957). In providing that labor organizations should be suable as entities and that suits to enforce bargaining agreements might be brought in federal courts, Congress intended "not to displace, but to supplement, the throughly

considered jurisdiction of the courts of various States over contracts made by labor organizations." *Charles Dowd Box Co. v. Courtney, supra* at 511 (1962).

Certainly there is nothing in Section 301 or its legislative history that would support the conclusion that its intended impact was to impose any limitation upon the jurisdiction of state courts to enforce the provisions of a collective bargaining agreement in a manner consistent with the objectives of federal labor policy.

No limitation upon state court jurisdiction can be found in the Norris-LaGuardia Act since that Act expressly applies only to the federal courts. During the many years that the Norris-LaGuardia Act was in effect before Taft-Hartley there was no basis in law for contending that it imposed any federal limitation on the injunctive power of state courts. Nothing in Section 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act looks in the direction of such a limitation. On the contrary, Section 301 was designed to strengthen the enforceability of collective bargaining agreements by providing additional remedies, and not in any respect to limit the state remedies which were available before its enactment.

In a footnote to *Charles Dowd Box Co. v. Courtney*, 368 U. S. at 514 n. 8, upon which Petitioners rely, this Court refrained from intimating any view on the question of the effect of the Norris-LaGuardia Act upon state power under Section 301. Since *Dowd*, however, this Court, when squarely presented in *Sinclair* with the problem of determining the effect of Section 301 upon the jurisdictional limitations imposed on the federal courts by Norris-LaGuardia, decided the issue in such a way as to indicate that state courts were free to grant injunctive relief for the breach of no-strike clauses in bargaining agreements. In holding that the Norris-LaGuardia Act continues to deprive federal courts of jurisdiction over actions seeking injunctive relief for breach of a no-strike clause, this Court in *Sinclair* was careful to mark the limit of judicial power to fashion uniform federal labor law under Section 301.

The Court expressly refused to use that power to accommodate out of existence the limitation imposed by Congress on the jurisdiction of federal courts through the Norris-LaGuardia Act, 370 U. S. at 209. By the same token, it is clear that the dominant Congressional purposes in the enactment of Section 301 are not to be frustrated by stretching the Norris-LaGuardia Act, an act expressly limited to the jurisdiction of federal courts, to limit the jurisdiction of state courts under the guise of its being uniform substantive labor law, or by procedural gymnastics which accomplish the same result.

The *Sinclair* decision itself was carefully tailored to avoid misinterpretation in these respects. Repeated references to federal or United States courts clearly indicate the limited application of the decision. The question before the Court was resolved as a matter of compelled statutory construction and not through the judicial process of fashioning national labor law. The Court read the strict terms of the Norris-LaGuardia Act as requiring a departure from the federal labor policy of promoting peaceful resolution of disputes through arbitration as previously announced in *Textile Workers Union of America v. Lincoln Mills*, 353 U. S. 448 (1957), and extending through *Local 174, Teamsters Union v. Lucas Flour Co.*, 369 U. S. 95 (1962), even though that policy might be advanced by the availability of the injunctive remedy. And the Court expressly held that the action for injunctive relief was properly dismissed "for lack of jurisdiction".

It is therefore clear that to extend the limitations of Norris-LaGuardia to the state courts under the uniformity rule of *Lucas Flour* would run counter to the legislative intent and the whole thrust of Section 301. Moreover, the availability of an injunctive remedy in state courts for breach of a no-strike clause, a remedy not now available in federal courts, is unaffected by the uniformity principle. For *Lucas Flour* held only that substantive federal labor law must control. As stated in that case, substantive uni-

formity is necessary to prevent uncertainty as to the meaning of particular contract terms, an uncertainty which might arise if there were dual systems of law, state and federal. When viewed in this perspective, the issue of the remedy available for the breach of a no-strike clause is not a question of substantive law. Moreover, the availability of injunctive relief in state courts but not in federal courts will not promote the uncertainty disruptive of the peaceful settlement of disputes sought to be avoided in *Lucas Flour*, but, on the contrary, will contribute to the peaceful resolution of disputes and thus advance a major objective of our national labor policy, industrial peace.

The Court of Appeals was unquestionably correct in its construction of removal jurisdiction in this case. Jurisdiction means power to entertain the suit, consider the merits and render a binding decision thereon. Plainly, if a district court is required under *Sinclair* to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction an action originally brought there, it cannot accept jurisdiction on removal from a state court and retain the case without power to do any more than hold it in suspension and eventually dismiss it. It would be a perverse application of Section 301 to permit by these tactics the frustration of state power resting on such firm judicial and legislative footings.

II. There Is No Conflict of Decision in the Circuits.

This is the only case in any Court of Appeals on this issue.[1] A conflict of views among district courts should not warrant granting the writ. Moreover, the conflict of cases in the district courts has been overstated. Nearly all of the cases cited by the petitioners on this point were decided before *Sinclair*. As already stated in the preceding section of this brief, a proper reading of *Sinclair* disposes of the basis of any conflict.

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1. *Direct Transit Lines, Inc. v. Starr*, 219 F. 2d 699 (6th Cir. 1955) contains dictum which resolves the issue in accord with the decision of the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

III. An Order of Remand Does Not Leave Petitioners Without a Remedy.

There remains for consideration petitioners' contention that the writ should be granted because there are procedural roadblocks to final determination of the issue. Contrary to petitioners' assertion, there is a direct route to test the question of state power. This is through the state courts and from there by certiorari to this Court. Remand opens this avenue to petitioners and others similarly situated. Pending the determination of the question through this procedure, petitioners are not prejudiced, for they have access to the peaceful and expeditious machinery of arbitration to resolve any dispute which might exist. This is the procedural pattern contemplated in the agreements to which the petitioning union is a party. This is the procedural pattern sought in our federal labor policy. *Textile Workers Union of America v. Lincoln Mills,* 353 U. S. 448, 455 (1957); see *United Steelworkers v. American Mfg. Co.,* 363 U. S. 564 (1960); *United Steelworkers v. Warrior & Gulf Navigation Co.,* 363 U. S. 574 (1960); *United Steelworkers v. Enterprise Wheel & Car Corp.,* 363 U. S. 593 (1960).

CONCLUSION.

For the foregoing reasons, the petition for a writ of certiorari should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

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February 4, 1965.